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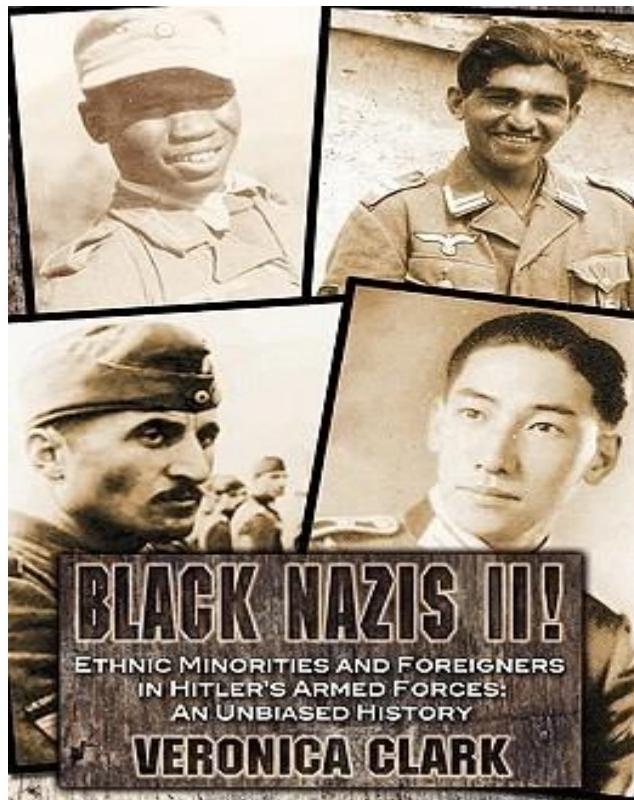
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Black Nazis! A Study Of Racial Ambivalence In Nazi Germany's Military Establishment: Non German Ethnic Minority And Foreign Volunteers, Conscripts, Laborers And Po Ws, 1940 1945

By [Veronica Clark](#)



The controversy of Black Nazis II:

Ernest Young interviews Veronica Clark

17 December 2012

Posted by [nspowerwolf](#) in [Writing](#)

Ernest Young: Ms. Clark, your book *Black Nazis II* surely has a quite provoking title for people not familiar with the subject (which are most here in Germany). It mainly deals with non-Whites living in NS-Germany or even fighting within the German troops. How did you get aware of that exotic subject?

Veronica Clark: Yes, as with any alternative view of Adolf Hitler and the Third Reich, my thesis has proven controversial. For example, my former thesis adviser at Norwich University in Vermont refused to

write me letters of recommendation after one of my writings appeared on the alternative history web site *Inconvenient History*, based in America. Suppression of alternative history in America is more subtle than in Germany. While American authors are not sent to prison for questioning certain aspects of German World War II history, they are intimidated and “blackballed” in other ways. One can lose one’s job here in America simply for voicing an alternative view of Adolf Hitler. It’s disheartening and tragic that democracy today is such a blatant farce.

As for my becoming aware of this topic, I first encountered in-depth information on ethnic minorities and foreigners in Hitler's armed forces while reading the works of Antonio J. Munoz, an author whose books are praised in Cambridge University Press's November 2007 release, *The Myth of the Eastern Front: The Nazi-Soviet War in American Popular Culture* by Ronald Smelser.



I found this author's praise for Munoz's works interesting since Munoz exonerates many of the "minor" Axis Powers. Though, Munoz clearly knows where to draw the line with his views and so did not "cross the Rubicon" when it came to certain crimes – whether real or imagined – of the NSDAP and Wehrmacht. I believe this is why his work was praised while works like mine have not been praised, but viciously opposed instead.

For example, the son of U.S. Ambassador to Portugal Mr. Allan J. Katz (see

<http://portugal.usembassy.gov/ambassador2.html>), attacked me personally as well as one of my books in a recent Amazon.com review. Assistant Professor Ethan B. Katz (see

<http://uc.academia.edu/EthanKatz>) wrote:

"I am shocked that this book is being sold on amazon, as it is clearly a work of Holocaust denial literature. Pat Buchanan, who once said that "Hitler had some good ideas," could have written it himself. The fact is, there may have been people in Hitler's army who were of various races. There were also

slaveowners in the antebellum American south who were nice to their slaves. That really did not change the fundamentals of a racist society in any way. There are exceptions under any state. Contrary to what the author wants you to believe, a few non-white soldiers does not mean that the Nazis were not the most lethally racist regime in history. In fact, they were exactly that horrible of a regime, murdering approximately 12 million people from 1933 to 1945, generally for reasons of race.

"I am appalled that people are commenting on this book like it is a work of scholarship and that they somehow cannot realize from the description alone that the author and her supporters are simply seeking in a perverse and disgusting way to rehabilitate the Nazis.

"Unlike the author or any of the other posters here, I am a professional historian with a PhD and I teach modern European history at an American university. Though, frankly, almost any American of reasonable education and intelligence can read an effort to rehabilitate the Third Reich for what it is: hateful, filled with lies, and a denial of one of the darkest chapters of human history. I urge people not to buy this book unless you are seeking to endorse such an agenda."

What is clear is that Mr. Katz judged my work based on which sites and persons have promoted my writings in the past, as this particular work does not "deny the Holocaust." There are several references to that genocide in this book, so obviously Mr. Katz never even read it. Though, this did not stop him from writing a negative review to frighten people away from my work. This is but one example of how mainstream academia, what I refer to as "court historians", control the world's perception of World War II and the Third Reich in particular. Such intimidation and slander should be pointed out any time we encounter it for the sake of historical objectivity as well as free speech.

Anyway, I am not the first one to write on this topic, though I believe I am one of the most well known historians today who writes on this topic thanks to radio host Deanna Spingola. To set my work apart from that of others who have done incredible research in this area, I chose to focus on Africans in NS Germany and in the German armed forces. In doing so I discovered that most of what the world has been told about Nazi treatment of Africans is incorrect or grossly exaggerated in order to paint the NSDAP and Wehrmacht as wholly evil and supremely racist. This portrayal could not be further

from the truth. One of the better books which inadvertently exposes many of the anti-black myths is N. Zia Reynolds' *Black Victims of the Nazis*, a misleading title. Another book that exonerates Hitler of having ordered the massacre of any African troops is Jewish author Raffael Scheck's *Hitler's African Victims*, another misleading title. There are others but this sample is enough to start anyone on the path to an objective view of the Third Reich's ambivalent treatment of Africans and Afro-Germans.

EY: Most of us have learned that NS Germany was the most racist regime that ever existed. How do your discoveries fit into that common picture?

VC: This is a lie, plain and simple. My research into "Operation Wetback" conducted by American President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1954 along with African American enslavement before, during, and long after World War II opened my eyes to the crass racism of Anglo-America. I find it stunning that American historians criticize Hitler and the NS government for the crimes of "slavery", "genocide", "mass deportation", "unethical medical experimentation", and "racial discrimination" when in fact America committed these same crimes before, during, and long after World War II. Douglas Blackmon, author of *Slavery by Another Name*, describes how Black Americans were bought and sold by the U.S. government under the auspices of being "criminals" during World War II and subsequently worked as forced laborers and even murdered and tortured for infractions both real and imagined. Many, such as the 11 African Americans serially murdered on the Williams' farm, were innocent of any crimes or wrongdoings: they were brutally drowned, axed, or beaten to death simply because they *might* someday reveal to the FBI what had been going on at the Williams farm, perhaps upon future termination of their forced labor contracts. Williams murdered them "just in case".



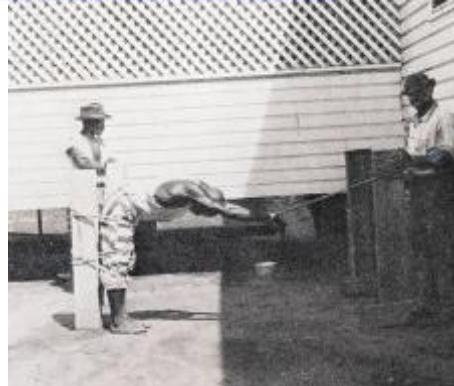
Convict tied for punishment, 1930s, Georgia
Source: <http://www.slaverybyanothername.com/the-book/photo-gallery/?album=1&gallery=1>



Punishment in a forced labor camp III, 1930s, Georgia
Source: <http://www.slaverybyanothername.com/the-book/photo-gallery/?album=1&gallery=1>



Punishment in a forced labor camp, 1930s, Georgia
Source: <http://www.slaverybyanothername.com/the-book/photo-gallery/?album=1&gallery=1>



Punishment in a forced labor camp II, 1930s, Georgia
Source: <http://www.slaverybyanothername.com/the-book/photo-gallery/?album=1&gallery=1>

As for the treatment of Mexican guest workers in America during and after World War II, the picture is nearly as gruesome. Mexican migrants were invited into America to work, since there was an alleged "labor shortage" during the war, only to be underpaid, cheated out of their promised wages by numerous Anglo-American growers, and literally thrown out of the country when they were no longer needed. An untold number of these men died as a

result of deplorable, unsanitary conditions on the farms as well as during the treacherous journeys home back to Mexico. Often they were robbed, exploited, and even murdered by their own kinsmen in Mexico as they were dropped off in the desert near the U.S.-Mexican border and left to fend on their own without any supplies, water, or food. The American government flew them out and even shipped them out forcibly in 1954 in a massive forced deportation effort known as “Operation Wetback”. This racist term was officially used by the American government. In contrast Hitler’s repatriation of Jews during the 1930s and 1940s was conducted under the respectable term “Ha’avarah”, which simply means “Transfer”. Simple term comparisons like this tell us a lot about the character of each government at the time.



An article featured in a German newspaper about Rolf Vogel's controversial book, Ein Stempel hat gefehlt. His book challenges many mainstream myths about Jewish emigration from the Reich.

Historians today openly express their dismay about the numbers of Jewish people repatriated against their will, whether they were simply pressured to do so, or were literally coerced into doing so, but few seem to even be aware of the numbers of Mexicans pressured and forced out of America *after World War II ended*. The war allegedly fought by America and Britain to “save the world from slavery, racism, and tyranny” did nothing to help the estimated 1,500,000 Mexican guest workers that left the country by the end of this joint government-military operation. Here are some of the facts:

*White Americans referred to Mexican workers as “wetbacks” in official publications. The Reich never referred to Jews as “kikes” in any official publications.

*Critics of the the ‘wage slave’ system (i.e. the Bracero Program) in America said it was “...a form of slavery far worse than that which existed in nineteenth-century America.” (Juan Ramon Garcia, *Operation Wetback*, p. 149)

*One Texas Valley resident said of Mexicans, “They have behind them five hundred years of burden bearing and animal-like living and just can’t adjust to civilization in the way a white man does.” (Ibid.)

*Mexicans were considered “lazy” and “undisciplined” and so deserved to perform stoop labor for very low wages. (Ibid.)

*In 1951 a Valley politician said of Mexicans, “...we just can’t have all those dirty, possibly diseased people swimming with our wives and children.” (Ibid.)

*Police-state raids were conducted regularly against Mexicans, both undocumented and citizens, by the American government. (Ibid., 170)

*The U.S. Border Patrol shaved Mexicans’ heads to humiliate them prior to forced deportation and afterward made them trek through the desert with no supplies. (Ibid., 170)

*America deported or coerced more Mexicans to leave America (1.5 million) than Hitler did Jews from Germany. (Ibid., 162) According to the Wannsee Conference, around 500,000 Jews were coerced or forced to emigrate from NS Germany.

*Mexicans served as a convenient scapegoat for high U.S. unemployment and low domestic labor wages. (Ibid., 159)

*An apartheid-style wall was proposed to keep Mexicans out of America.

*Mexicans were airlifted and shipped back to Mexico and simply dropped off in the middle of nowhere in most cases.

*Attorney General Brownell proposed shooting Mexicans dead at the border to deter crossing, something that was already happening on occasion. (Ibid., 172)

*Joseph Swing, a notorious “Mexican hater,” was appointed Commissioner of Immigration in 1954. Contrast this appointment with that of Reinhard Heydrich, a man who was not particularly anti-Semitic and did not hate Jewish people, who was appointed to solve the “Jewish Question” in Europe.

*A propaganda and publicity onslaught to encourage emigration and racism against Mexicans preceded "Operation Wetback" (a military-police operation).

*The U.S. government and other agencies claimed that 540,000 Mexicans left on their own or were forcibly expelled prior to the physical roundup phase of the operation.

*Many groups protested "Operation Wetback" denouncing it as vicious, un-American, discriminatory, and oppressive towards a minority group. Many more denounced the concentration camps set up to hold deportees as "inhuman".

*During a boatlift to Vera Cruz in 1956, 7 Mexicans died by drowning, an event that sparked public outrage.

On top of these unconscionable, racist crimes, the American government also conducted secret, unethical medical experiments on prisoners, mentally ill citizens, ethnic minority citizens, and foreigners in Guatemala and other U.S. colonies. In a recent AOL News article posted on February 27, 2011, we read:

"Shocking as it may seem, U.S. government doctors once thought it was fine to experiment on disabled people and prison inmates. Such experiments included giving hepatitis to mental patients in Connecticut, squirting a pandemic flu virus up the noses of prisoners in Maryland, and injecting cancer cells into chronically ill people at a New York hospital...."

"U.S. officials also acknowledged there had been dozens of similar experiments in the United States – studies that often involved making healthy people sick."

"An exhaustive review by The Associated Press of medical journal reports and decades-old press clippings found more than 40 such studies. At best, these were a search for lifesaving treatments; at worst, some amounted to curiosity-satisfying experiments that hurt people but provided no useful results."

"Inevitably, they will be compared to the well-known Tuskegee syphilis study. In that episode, U.S. health officials tracked 600 black men in Alabama who already had syphilis but didn't give them adequate treatment even after penicillin became available."

"Some of these studies, mostly from the 1940s to the '60s, apparently were never covered by news media. Others were reported at the time, but the focus was

on the promise of enduring new cures, while glossing over how test subjects were treated."

"Attitudes about medical research were different then. Infectious diseases killed many more people years ago, and doctors worked urgently to invent and test cures. Many prominent researchers felt it was legitimate to experiment on people who did not have full rights in society – people like prisoners, mental patients, poor blacks...."



In this June 25, 1945 photo, a doctor exposes a patient to malaria-carrying mosquitoes at Stateville Penitentiary in Crest Hill, Ill. A series of malaria studies at Stateville and two other prisons were designed to test antimarial drugs that could have helped soldiers fighting in the Pacific during World War II.

"In federally funded studies in the 1940s, noted researcher Dr. W. Paul Havens Jr. exposed men to hepatitis in a series of experiments, including one using patients from mental institutions in Middletown and Norwich, Conn. Havens, a World Health Organization expert on viral diseases, was one of the first scientists to differentiate types of hepatitis and their causes...."

"Though people in the studies were usually described as volunteers, historians and ethicists have questioned how well these people understood what was to be done to them and why, or whether they were coerced."

"Prisoners have long been victimized for the sake of science. In 1915, the U.S. government's Dr. Joseph Goldberger [Jewish] - today remembered as a public health hero – recruited Mississippi inmates to go on special rations to prove his theory that the painful illness pellagra was caused by a dietary deficiency. (The men were offered pardons for their participation.)"

[\(http://www.aolnews.com/2011/02/27/horrific-us-medical-experiments-come-to-light/\)](http://www.aolnews.com/2011/02/27/horrific-us-medical-experiments-come-to-light/)

In another recent article by the *Huffington Post*, we read about deaths of Guatemalan victims of American medical experimentation. Reporter Mike Stobbe wrote on August 29, 2011:

"A presidential panel on Monday disclosed shocking new details of U.S. medical experiments done in

Guatemala in the 1940s, including a decision to re-infect a dying woman in a syphilis study.

“The Guatemala experiments are already considered one of the darker episodes of medical research in U.S. history, but panel members say the new information indicates that the researchers were unusually unethical, even when placed into the historical context of a different era.

“The researchers put their own medical advancement first and human decency a far second,” said Anita Allen, a member of the Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues.

“From 1946-48, the U.S. Public Health Service and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau worked with several Guatemalan government agencies to do medical research – paid for by the U.S. government – that involved deliberately exposing people to sexually transmitted diseases.

“The researchers apparently were trying to see if penicillin, then relatively new, could prevent infections in the 1,300 people exposed to syphilis, gonorrhea or chancroid. Those infected included soldiers, prostitutes, prisoners and mental patients with syphilis.

“The commission revealed Monday that only about 700 of those infected received some sort of treatment. Also, 83 people died, although it’s not clear if the deaths were directly due to the experiments.”

See:http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/08/29/guatemala-experiments_n_941284.html

As we can see, America was not “good” in the sense that most of us would imagine. As I wrote in *Black Nazis II*,

“Third Reich historians...have also tended to deemphasize Allied war crimes. This may be due to the fact that ethnic minority and foreign Axis contributions fail to align with their preconceived notions regarding Nazi Germany. However, they miss the fact that millions of non-Germans survived the war in Europe by collaborating with the Nazis. Often, their service raised their personal status or the status of their entire ethnic or religious group in the Germans’ eyes. By ignoring this aspect of the Axis one sees only half of what actually happened.”

Allow me to just point out two more discoveries that opened my eyes to ‘the other side’ of NS German history. First, my discovery of Hans Juergen Massaquoi’s memoir *Destined to Witness*, and secondly, Hans-Juergen Witzsch’s essay “Foreign Workers in the Third Reich”. Unfortunately Witzsch’s research could not be as exhaustive as we might like since many documents were destroyed or

remain hidden or buried deep in Allied archives, some of which are likely still classified. Nonetheless both Massaquoi and Witzsch provide us with a great deal of rare insight into the everyday lives of Afro-Germans and alleged “slave laborers” in the Third Reich. First, Hans Massaquoi.



Hans Massaquoi in his homemade Nazi shirt. Contrary to most of the reviews of his book 'Destined to Witness', Hans was treated very well in NS Germany. He was helped out more than once by NSDAP and SS men. Photo: H Massaquoi, Destined to Witness.

In his best-selling memoir, *Destined to Witness: Growing Up Black in Nazi Germany*, Hans-Juergen Massaquoi writes as though he wafted through the fire pits of hell his entire young life. The reality is that he lived relatively well and suffered much less than he lets on. Massaquoi describes his childhood and youth in Hamburg during Hitler’s rise to power. His autobiography provides a unique point of view: he was one of few German-born mulattoes in the Reich, and while discriminated against by certain individuals and organizations, he was never persecuted by the state. Ambivalent treatment remained a theme throughout his life, even in America. His experiences were not unique, however: numerous mixed-race individuals lived similarly. Indeed his memoirs prove that the Nazis were not ‘genocidal racists’.

In fact Hans himself was never drafted. For the most part he enjoyed the war years. He worked as a blue-collar journeyman. But he also rebelled as a “swing boy,” enjoyed sexual escapades with German women, was personally helped out by an SS official, and was never harassed or taken into custody by the SS or SD. Nazi officials and functionaries protected or helped him on numerous occasions. One even

took him to the Olympic Games where Jesse Owens was cheered as a hero.

One of the main things that struck me about Hans's memoir was his selectiveness. This selectiveness reveals *his* racism and *his* obsession with race. For instance, Hans begins his memoir with colorful memories of his African relatives and their elite lifestyle in Germany. They are idealized in every way. They are all-loving, tolerant, beneficent, warm, and affectionate – in one word, perfect. This ideal family portrait of the Massaquois is only later shattered by Hans's family reunion in Liberia, which he whitewashes and justifies with eloquent precision. But this idyllic life for the young Afro-German, whose mother is a German nurse, is upturned when his grandfather, Momolu, has to return to his native Liberia to sort out a political scandal. Hans presents his grandfather as innocent of any charges or wrongdoing, though his bias may be a defensive measure he employs to maintain the idyllic consistency. The newly independent Liberian state was accused of selling slaves to the Spanish island colony of Fernando Po off the coast of British Nigeria. His grandfather is accused of involvement. Presented in juxtaposition to this idyllic Africanism is, quite literally, “Nazi hell.” Hans describes his new kid on the block experiences as an endless string of discrimination, torment, and hatred flung his way for no other reason than the color of his skin. Hans describes how fellow German children chided him with the old saying, *Neger, Neger Schornsteinfeger* (“Negro, Negro, chimney sweep”). How many times was this actually chanted at Hans? He doesn't say but the fact that he had to endure a bit of child-age chastisement and took it so personally that he “remembered” it decades later during a visit to his homeland, specifically Hamburg, is both immature and revealing. It is immature since every child experiences torment and taunts, sometimes to such an extent that the child takes his or her own life to escape it. It is revealing because it tells us that Hans's race is central to his personal schema: he is as “race-obsessed” as the Nazis he despises so much. This is the point in his memoir where he starts sharpening his ax against all things German and “Nazi.” (Needless to say neither Hans nor his half-Chinese friend Yue, were sterilized by the NSDAP; both survived the war unscathed, and both raised families. The US sterilized Americans, mostly black Americans, until the late 1960s. The Scandinavian states sterilized

citizens until the 1970s, and Norway today still euthanizes “unfit” infants.)

Hans repeatedly downplays his positive experiences. He attributes all acts of Nazi tolerance and softness towards him to “luck.” This may fly past fools but it doesn't fly past informed readers. When he's caught with little Erika Schmedemann in the buff, he's presumed innocent by all but one of the German women and mothers in the adjacent room. He is given candy and other treats by Onkel Tamm and other Germans around his neighborhood but doesn't seem to attribute much importance to their numerous and frequent acts of kindness. He is allowed to go on dates with young Gretchen but thinks of her and her mother as rare exceptions, not typical Germans. And even though Hans has numerous German friends and his mother has decent work most of her life he expresses personal bitterness toward German society. His wonderful German family, friends, and acquaintances – Aunt Moeller, little Erika, Aunt Tilli, Uncle Tamm, Ms Beyle, Wolfgang, the Morells, Uncle Max, Mr Gosau, Aunt Grete, the Swingboys, etc. – can neither ease nor erase the relentless “agony” and “pain” he had to endure as a black boy in the “Nazi hell.” Forget the fact that blacks were treated terribly in every Western country at that time and even in the free state of Liberia, which was African-ruled. No, none of this nor Hitler having issued a circular to protect African workers means a thing to victimized Hans-Juergen. No, none of this happiness and friendship can make up for those few Sundays when Hans was ordered by his “evil Nazi boss” to clean boilers as punishment for his attitude and arrogance during the war, when he was sitting pretty as a worker and his former school- and playmates were dying by the hundreds at the front.

Most Nazis were in fact good to Hans. The son of the local Nazi *Blockleiter*, Morell, befriended Hans and he spent time at their house often. Mr Morell even takes him to see Jesse Owens compete in the Olympic Games, a rare treat even for Aryan children. When Hans is told one day to leave an “Aryan park” by one of the parents at the park he always frequents, the local warden tells him and his mother that he is as welcome as the other children and to go back to the park as usual. Hans chooses not to go to the park ever again out of resentment. While Hans was not allowed to join the HJ, he was personally invited to join the Aryans-only Bramfeld Boxing Club by a young German man. No one challenged or reported his presence. Hans is not

drafted for Heer service either, and while he tells a sob story about this, he later thanks his lucky stars that he sat out the war in relative safety while his friends died in the droves. (He never tried to join the Waffen SS.) The only real threats are the Allied air raids.

During the war Hans is a rebellious “Swingboy,” who runs around dancing and cavorting with fellow Swingboys and girls after work. He writes about taking dance lessons during the war and how his instructor has no problem with his race and even defends him against some rowdy HJ members who bust in one day. When he is caught walking around the neighborhood one time in pitch dark (after a night out with Gretchen) by an SD man, a policeman at the local station identifies him as a neighborhood boy and he’s let go immediately. When he snoops around the Kohnstein, which turns out to be the Dora-Mittelbau KZ, he is called in by the local Nazi mayor and questioned about his snooping. He lies to the mayor, telling him he was out hiking, but is released with a simple warning regardless. And when he goes to see the SS officer in charge of assigning him to his first job as a machinist apprentice (a three-year stint at Lindner A.G.), he expects the worst. But to his “surprise,” the SS man is professional and completely respectful towards him and even tells him that people like him will have careers in the future German colonial administration in Africa. The SS man insists on shaking his hand.

Hans later recalls that his friend, Ah-Yue Hon Lou, was accepted as a Luftwaffe volunteer “*and did wartime service in a parachute outfit*,” even though he was mixed-race. Yue was born in Hamburg. While he lost his father and grandfather when he was still a young boy, his mother made sure he acquired the skills to succeed. He became a professional entertainer. His grandfather was a German sailor who had befriended a young Chinese man during his sailing days. When this young man later met up with him in Hamburg, he met the sailor’s daughter and later married her. Yue was their son.

And what about Liberian rule? Well, Hans witnesses one charming example early on. He sees a native woman washing a young child’s eyes, nose, and mouth with a pepper solution and then beat him viciously with a stick. He had “embezzled a nickel” which shot out of his mouth during the beating. Hans later witnesses a severe beating of a native who transgresses and his uncle Nat tells him not to

question it, as this is how things are done here and there is no other way. The only thing these natives understand is brute force. Uncle Nat: “...[t]his is Liberia, not Germany. We have different standards here.” Graft is also the norm. President Tubman, says Morris (his half-brother), is okay with us stealing from the government as long as we don’t steal too much (the “wrist-to-elbow policy”). Hans’s most significant revelations are reserved for the end. He says things like:

*“...I wondered whether the idealistic image I had of the United States had any basis in reality.”

*“I was stunned...I followed my aunt into the shack...Suddenly I felt sorry for my aunt...who obviously lived in abject poverty and could barely take care of herself...on the outskirts of an affluent, all-white suburban community [in America].”

*“Interestingly, all the lathe operators were white; the few blacks I saw were pulling hand trucks and operating forklifts.”

*“...I encountered racism again, only this time it was racism American style, in the reputedly racially liberal North.”

*“While I was convinced that [my] company’s action did not change any hearts, it certainly went a long way to change behavior.”

*“For the moment, I felt terribly disappointed and betrayed regarding my view of ‘the land of the free and the home of the brave’.”

*“...all the white soldiers went to peaceful Europe, while all the blacks were shipped to places like Chonju and Kanggyong in war-torn Korea...”

*“I had heard too many accounts...of how hapless black soldiers who had rubbed a white lawman the wrong way were ‘made an example of’ or simply disappeared.”

*“The most prominent survivor of that old gang of mine is my fellow non-Aryan Ralph Giordano.” Ralph was Jewish and a Communist Party member for 11 years after the war. Needless to say he “hated” the Nazis.

Last but not least, Hans reveals his true face with this statement towards the end:

“...I had no idea that racial discrimination was not only condoned but openly practiced by the United States government. As much as I hated the Nazis for it, somehow, their overt racism and refusal to accept me in their military ranks seemed more honest to me than the United States’ lip service to democracy and

eagerness to recruit blacks while keeping them at arm's length in segregated, low-status service units commanded primarily by whites. I found it difficult to admit to myself, but my newly created ideal of an America that had mounted and won a crusade to free the oppressed had received a severe, perhaps fatal blow."

Interestingly Al Hooseman, the black man who was in charge of the organization to help impoverished "brown babies," said, "I would say without hesitation that black children of comparable [poor] backgrounds in the United States don't come near the degree of social acceptance which the [brown babies] enjoy here."

Next we have Witzsch's research into "slave labor" in the Third Reich. First, Witzsch mentions key evidence that refutes court history concerning forced labor in the Reich. He discovered that over 7.1 million foreign laborers, the vast majority having been volunteers, were working in and for Germany from 1939 to 1944, of which 1.69 million were Polish (66.7% of all agricultural laborers in the Third Reich were Polish, 7.5% of all metalworkers were Polish, and 4.1% of all construction laborers were Polish).

My phone interview with war survivor Gunter Anstaett (who passed away in 2011) supports Witzsch's findings. I was informed for the first time that foreigners who were working under "forced labor" contracts in Germany were essentially as free as Germans themselves. The forced labor characterization, according to Gunter, was misleading. Foreigners were paid for their work and allowed to bring their families to live in Germany with them.

Unfortunately the truth has not been easy to ascertain. Witzsch reflects in this regard:

"Regarding documents as the basis for my elaboration, it ought to be mentioned that—apart from official German wartime instructions—there exists a 'key document' which was introduced into the proceedings of the International Military Tribunal of Nuremberg by the defense team. It basically refutes the allegations made by the victor's version of history (KV Vert. P.L. 55)."

What is so tragic for historians interested in this history today is how little the Allies were interested in fairness and honesty during the postwar show trials. Witzsch writes about this:

"The key document for our topic is, as already mentioned, Doc. P.L. 55, which is an evaluation of 15,433 sworn affidavits by former German Political

Leaders. These documents indicate that the Allies' claims regarding the treatment of foreign workers in the Third Reich lacked any objective basis. Some of the individual affidavits were preserved through a fortunate coincidence: little more than 1,200 of these affidavits originate from the internment camp Darmstadt. Among other documents, the evaluation of these affidavits is the basis for the present article. In numerous affidavits, the names of the employed foreign workers are listed and it is pointed out that their exonerating testimony about the actual conditions in Germany is also included in the files of the CIC (U.S. Counter Intelligence Corps). We know about their partial content only because some passages of them were quoted.

"How little the Allies were interested in the preservation of these important documents of the defense becomes obvious from an internal letter exchange, in which the director of the government archives Dr. Solleider informed R. A Gawlik, who participated in the Nuremberg trials, on August 7, 1951:

'Among the waste paper, designated by the Military Government as trash, we found the original testimonials for the defense of the SS and the Political Leadership and transferred these to the State Archive. [...]'

"When evaluating the Allies' attitude toward the defense during these trials, it is not surprising to discover that the Allies intended to destroy undesired material of the defense, which contradicted the political goals of the Allies. It therefore has to be assumed that the important, confirming affidavits by foreign workers as quoted above did not find their way into the Allied archives."

He then writes that Eastern European foreigners were not only paid, but that work conditions for these "slaves" were very good for that time period.

"On March 23, 1943, the German authorities decreed a law about the employment conditions of the east-workers, which determined the wages in §2: "The same wage and salary conditions apply for east-workers as for all other foreign workers. East-workers will be paid only for actual work performed."

"With this new law, former practices to pay east-workers less than others were outlawed, a fact which Professor Herbert evidently is unaware of. Even before this new law was enacted, the deductions made for east-workers were not as high as Herbert implies, as union representatives confirmed. §5 of

the above law confirms that ‘east-workers receive vacation and home trips to their family’, which by itself renders absurd the thesis of east-workers as ‘slaves’.”

One finds it difficult to disagree with Witzsch’s conclusion here; if Eastern Europeans were indeed “slaves” in the sense that most of us have been led to believe, then why were they permitted to come and go? Why would a slave return voluntarily after being given leave? We might contrast this with the various farms in America at the time that were employing tens of thousands of African Americans against their will; these Black men and women were not permitted to leave their work places and many were chained in their barracks or to one another in chain gangs.

What’s more, many of the Reich’s alleged “slave laborers” brought friends and relatives back with them to work in the Reich. Witzsch writes of this illegal immigration:

Mayor Kölsch of the German City of Stendal explained the development:

‘During the western campaign, I frequently heard the desire of the population in Holland, Belgium, and France to want to work in Germany. During the eastern campaign, the rush in the Caucasus and the Don area to work for Germany was greater than the need for foreign workers. The local employment offices tried [...] to stop illegal immigrations to Germany because many persons came secretly across the border on freight trains or with vacationers.’ (P.L. 173 Arb. 761)

Next, Witzsch discusses the wages earned by these “slaves”. Unlike the thousands of American Blacks and Mexican migrants who were cheated out of their wages entirely or so grossly underpaid even the American government took notice, NS slaves were well fed, earned vacation time, were given excellent healthcare, and sometimes earned more than common German workers.

“...Especially in rural areas, it turned out to be impossible to implement the initially existing reduced wages for Poles and eastern workers, similar as most companies operated according to the motto ‘equal wage for equal work.’ Thus, through their diligence in piece-work, many foreign workers earned more than German workers. By so doing, they pedantically obeyed the regulations of their recruitment contracts. In one case, for example, Dutch workers received higher wages than the Germans, as accredited engineer Paul-Hans Bonhagen described:

‘The Dutchmen were originally contracted to Wilhelmshaven, where a higher wage-rate was paid. When they were employed elsewhere, they kept the pay for which they had contracted.’ (P.L. 174 Arb. 1199)

“...It should also be mentioned that the medical care for foreign workers was the same as that enjoyed by the German population. During child delivery, pregnant foreign women received the same social benefits as German women.

“It is surprising to read reports about leisure activities of foreign workers, which describe artistic and other events in detail, as they were performed by the DAF through a “Kraft-durch-Freude” program (strength through joy). Groups of artists from German occupied countries were contracted to offer their compatriots a cultural program in their own language. At times of war economy, goods, which were otherwise no longer available, were still distributed to those groups.”

Many of these foreign workers sent all or most of their pay back home to their families abroad.

We should also note that punishment was severe for those Germans who transgressed against their foreign workers.

“The commercial employee Gehlen reported for example about such a case in the company Rheinmetall in Sömmerda, where a warehouse supervisor and a shop foreman, who had beaten foreigners, were punished on March 17, 1943, with 5 and 2½ years imprisonment respectively, loss of honor, and expulsion from the NSDAP. Death cases of foreign workers, which were lower than the German civilian average, were usually caused by air raids, accidents, or severe illnesses.”

Fritz Sauckel, appointed the Plenipotentiary for Labor Deployment (*Generalbevollmächtigter für den Arbeitseinsatz*), “declared during one meeting that east-workers, who had committed a misdemeanor, must not be beaten under any circumstance, but that the concerned must be handed over to the police for an investigation. For every case of beating a foreign worker that came to his knowledge, he would demand the most severe punishment of those responsible for this mistreatment.” (P.L. 173 Arb. 828)

The memoirs of Massaquoi and the facts about NS “slave labor” revealed by Witzsch ought to cause everyone who thinks they know Third Reich history to take a second look. If we do, then such facts as the following about Polish-German relations prior to

their being soured by British conspiracy to “divide and rule” Europe will no longer strike us as odd. Polish-German relations had been friendly for five years. Polish officers learned of the Wehrmacht’s nascent ‘blitzkrieg’ doctrine; Goebbels promoted Polish culture in Germany (e.g. Jana Kiepure); NS newspapers wrote about Poland, officially recognizing the army under Pilsudski (they still referred to him as a future ally in 1939 and only complained that Poland was a little slow at modernizing). Reichsmarshal Goering wanted to know “*When will we (Germany and Poland) ally against the Soviets*”; the USSR was a great threat to Germany and Poland both. And when Pilsudski died, Germany announced a national mourning and Hitler appeared at the memorial service in the Berlin Cathedral of St. Barbara. (See foxmulder.blox.pl)

EY: What can you add about Jews in the Third Reich?

VC: As to Jewish members of the Gestapo, Wehrmacht, SA, SS, and police, this is perhaps the ultimate taboo. Fortunately Jewish author Bryan Mark Rigg conducted outstanding research in this area and revealed a number of Jewish participants not only in the foundational NS movement (e.g. Emil Maurice), but much later on in the war as agents in Special Commando Wimmer and even in the Gestapo (e.g. Stella Goldschlag and Guenter Abrahamsohn). Herbert Lefevre was an SA and party member. Otto Wilhelm Rahn was an SS Obersturmführer. Heinz Guenter Loewy was in the Waffen SS. Walter Scheinberger was in the SA as was Werner Seldis, a Jewish man who claimed that several Jews were SA members in Berlin. I wrote quite a bit more on this topic in *Warwolves of the Iron Cross: The Hyenas of High Finance* as well as in *Black Nazis II*. Here is just a glimpse of what I have found on this topic.

According to Rigg’s research (author of *Hitler’s Jewish Soldiers* and *Lives of Hitler’s Jewish Soldiers*) there were as many as 150,000 Jews and men of Jewish descent in Hitler’s armed forces. At least 2,000 full Jews, 60,000 half-Jews and 90,000 quarter-Jews served in Hitler’s army. As well, Jewish-Finnish soldiers are now known to have volunteered in the dozens to assist the German war effort.

Jewish author Brian Cuban writes:

“In 1941, Finland joined the war as a “co-belligerent” of Germany. (Finland refused to call itself an ally.) There were 250-300 Finnish-Jews

fighting alongside Germany on the eastern front against Russia, and some of the Finnish-Jews were even awarded German battle decorations. Soldiers with Jewish heritage also fought alongside the Nazis when Romania was aligned against the Soviet Union as well as for Italy.”

Finnish Jews fought alongside Germans in Leningrad as well.

According to a *JPost* article:

“During the 1940 war between Finland and Russia (Winter War) Finnish Jews fought alongside their countrymen. But most surprising they fought in World War II alongside Nazi Germany on the Russian front, as Finland allied itself with the Nazis. The Finnish government afforded them full civil rights throughout the war despite pressure from the Nazis. Today’s community has a memory of a “field synagogue” built by Finnish soldiers in which they could conduct services alongside Waffen-SS units. And a Jewish soldier who defied death to rescue a battalion of SS soldiers pinned down by enemy fire. Offered an Iron Cross he refused, in flawless German.”



Numerous Finnish Jews, like these men, fought for Hitler.

Jews also collaborated with the Germans in the Netherlands. The Hirschfelds and other Jewish businessmen assisted German authorities. Hirschfeld was in fact instrumental in “merging Holland’s economy into the German war effort.” Young Jewish boys, like George Soros, were NS collaborators who helped disseminate NS deportation notices to their Jewish neighbors. Dozens of Jews served as Gestapo and SS agents, such as in Special Commando Wimmer. Hundreds of Jews volunteered as policemen in various Jewish ghettos as part of the Jewish Order Police. And as most of us are aware, Zionist Jews like Feivel Polkes and Rudolf Israel Kastner negotiated and facilitated Jewish emigration from the Reich to various destinations throughout the world.

There were in truth numerous secret dealings to get as many Jews west as possible from 1944 on (until

the war's end), all of which may help explain the murder of Rezso Kasztner in 1957. Perhaps he "knew too much and was going to speak up." In any case, he took the details of his negotiations with Adolf Eichmann to his grave. Another Zionist who author Adam LeBor suspects may have been silenced was a certain Bandi Grosz, a Jewish man who had worked as an NS agent in the war. He was likely paid off to keep quiet about NS-Zionist negotiations in the latter years of the war, dealings that might have exonerated the Germans and implicated the Allied Powers in a conspiracy to get Jews west and from there on into Palestine.

Even the "notorious" Heinrich Himmler agreed to release 1,210 Jews west for SF5 million (SF=Swiss francs). Jews were offered in exchange for military trucks: SS officer Kurt Becher brought 318 Jewish passengers from the Bergen-Belsen train to a rendezvous with Saly Mayer (Jewish), R Kasztner (Jewish), Max Grueson (German officer), and Hermann Krumey (German officer). Himmler issued an order to the NSDAP in Budapest not to deport the city's Jews to the labor camps on August 24, 1944. And then there were Swiss Jews trying to cut deals with Himmler for the release of *more* Jews. Many organizations were involved in deals to get Jews west: the JDC (Joint Distribution Committee), the Swiss War Refugee Board, Swiss Jewish community leaders, the Montreux Committee (led by Isaac and Elias Sternbuch and Isaac's wife Recha); even Intercommerz A.G. of Zürich offered to wipe out all Hungarian debts if the Hungarians would instead give the money owed them to Hungarian Jews instead (obviously to assist them with evacuation/emigration). And lest we overlook Wallenberg and his associates: they also helped Jews evacuate the east by issuing them false papers. The NS authorities let Raoul Wallenberg's activities proceed virtually unhindered (and so did the Hungarian Arrow Cross government owing to NS pressure).

Who was behind the *Europa Plan* to "rescue" Slovak Jewry? Saly Mayer of course. And why did it fail? Well, the Allies fell through on their end of the bargain, not the Germans. The Slovak Jews were going to be used as bargaining chips (ransom) in Jewish-Allied-German negotiations near the end of the war. (And we should note this all happened in the *latter years*; why not earlier if rescuing Jews from the Holocaust was the real intent?) And why did Recha Sternbuch, a Jewish activist, persuade Jean-Marie Musy to get in touch with Himmler in

order to persuade him to "free Jews held in camps"? Recha was operating out of Switzerland. The Musy train arrived west with 1,210 Jewish evacuees in the late hour of February 1945. These Jews must really have been worth something.

In Mayer's negotiations with Himmler et al. he received the blessings of Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, and Roswell McClelland. Mayer showed Becher a cable from the WRB with Hull's signature to demonstrate the authenticity of their rendezvous. The cable assured Mayer of SF20 million to help Jews escape the east (under the auspices of "relief work"). Yes, an American official, a Jewish leader, and an SS officer had met at the Hotel Bauer in Switzerland to exchange Jews for "delivery of goods" to the Reich. (See Ch. 9 in Adam LeBor's *Hitler's Secret Bankers*)

I could go on with many more examples, but doing so would make this much too long. I will instead close by mentioning a couple more important facts. Between 60,000 and 70,000 Jews immigrated to Palestine and 30,000 went to Shanghai. Many thousands more went to Brazil, Mexico, Japan and Argentina – all with Hitler's direct approval. As well, numerous German commanders were Jewish, including the one and only Erich von Manstein (nee Lewinsky/Levy as documented by Wolfram Wette). Allow me just one more example of Jewish collaboration with the German military.

Speaking to Herr Krueger about what all he had accomplished for Special Commando Wimmer, Franz Wimmer-Lamquet recalled:

Wimmer: "*Let me show you around 'Kloster'.*"

Krueger replied: "*Amazing, Chief, what you have created here. I didn't expect anything as excellent as this.*"

Wimmer: "*Believe me, it wasn't easy. They put all kinds of obstacles in my way. I was a thorn in the side of Canaris and his Abwehr, a hindrance. I was regarded as a savage from the jungle who didn't know the word discipline and made outrageous demands but had Party contacts, which could get very uncomfortable. Add to this that I had a high SS rank, which made me taboo for the old Canaris fogies. They tried to come to an arrangement but still kept their distance.*"

Krueger: "*I can imagine that it caused displeasure among the higher ranks of the staff. But you proved that you were right. Your ideas and methods are extraordinary and revolutionary.*

"Also the use of the homosexuals and of those five Jews, with permission from the Führer, and their

release from the KZ. Unimaginable! Since I've known you, you've gone through a remarkable change. Full of ideas and energy and confident that your people wouldn't disappoint you, neither here in "Kloster," nor on missions elsewhere. I'm not sure that I would've mustered that kind of courage, since it was something entirely new, none of the usual run-of-the-mill action, that is. You are a fighter with unusual ideas and willing to apply them if you're convinced that they are correct. Brush fires, locusts, tropical diseases, wild Africans...you were then only 17 and conquered East Africa all by yourself. It's unbelievable what you have made of all this."

We now move to the topic of foreigners and Jews in the OT. As you may know, *Organisation Todt* was responsible for all construction projects behind the front line, and, from August 1943, also in combat zones. Members were considered 'Armed Forces Auxiliaries' until 1942 whereupon they were granted full armed forces status. By November 1944 OT boasted a strength of 1,360,000 members. These included: 44,500 Germans and 12,800 foreign personnel, 4,000 German women, 313,000 Germans and 680,700 foreigners in contracted firms, 165,000 [POWs], and 140,000 petty criminals (including Jews). Men with part-Jewish ancestry were conscripted for OT beginning in April 1944. The OT's Jewish Battalions (*Judenbataillone*) cleared sites and built administrative and living quarters for German forces. Rigg suggests that many Jews secured their survival throughout the war via OT service, which may or may not be true. What we do know is that Jewish demographer Sergio Dellapergola revealed that there were 1,092,000 Jewish war survivors in 2003. How many were still alive in 1945 in the light of this 2003 statistic?

EY: What were the motives of non-whites to support the NS state? Why didn't they choose the other side? Or are there reasonable doubts that the democratic states stood for racial equality?

VC: There were a wide range of motives that led various peoples to support the NS state and/or fight for the Axis against the Allies. We have already witnessed that America treated Africans and Mexicans terribly. Britain was not far behind; a fact confirmed by numerous eyewitness accounts such as that written by African journalist Roi Ottley entitled *No Green Pastures: The Negro in Europe Today* as well as by Madhusree Mukerjee, author of *Churchill's Secret War*.



British Raj: A literal holocaust of the dead in Bengal, India, 1943. Photo: LIFE

Muslim volunteers were not only anti-Communist, but anti-British and anti-French. Algerians and Syrians also wanted to see the French thrown out. Ukrainians, like most Russians, joined the Germans and used them for their own purposes: to receive excellent, professional military training for future warfare against the encroaching Soviet imperium. Frank Stringer, one of the Irish soldiers, commented that he "*hated Russians*," so he "*joined the German Army to fight them.*" Since half of the Waffen SS were churchgoers and/or Catholics, many SS volunteers were supportive simply because of their religious views. Only a couple of Americans joined the SS. One was Martin James Monty, a young Anglo-American executed for treason. He believed that Roosevelt was communizing America and so he felt obligated to join the SS: to save America from Communism. Unfortunately we do not know what motivated Africans to join the Waffen SS or Heer because so few wrote about this topic. However we may safely assume that their reasons were similar or the same as those of the Arabs: they wanted to see the end of British colonialism. Franz Wimmer-Lamquet recruited at least two African volunteers, one of which went on to fight in Greece with the Free Arabia SS Division.

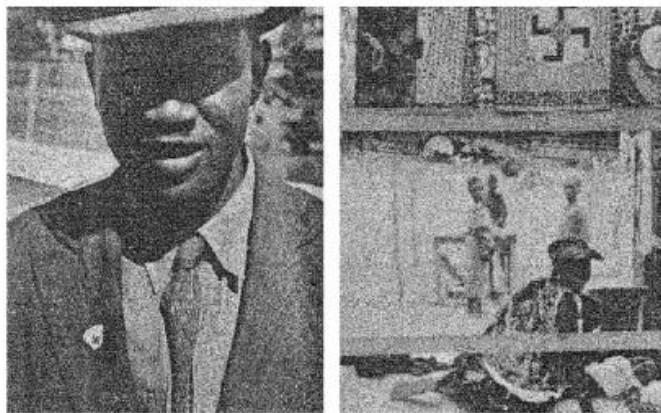
Afro-Germans, French (black) legionaries, mixed-race Jews, Africans in Tanganyika, British and American adventurers, German expats, French fascists, Spanish Falangists and Synarchists, anti-French Vietnamese, Croatian Ustasis, Arab nationalists, East European Muslims, anti-British East Indians, Lusatian Sorbs, pro-German Poles, nationalist Chinese, Thais and Japanese, anti-Stalinist Russians, Tatars, Mongols, Caucasians, Cossacks, etc., all joined in Hitler's crusade. The majority of these warriors, whether *Soldaten* (at least two million) or *Arbeitsoldaten* (over 7 million), were volunteers. They were driven by a wide range of

motivations, from a personal sense of responsibility to a burning desire to stop Stalinism.

Several different factors inspired these men and women to serve in the Wehrmacht. The most common reason was anti-Communism. Some other reasons for foreign and non-German volunteerism included good pay and benefits (including healthcare and social security), secure employment, adventurism, religious duty/affiliation, rebelliousness, criminal/asocial rehabilitation, survival, proving oneself, supporting one's family, pro-fascist sentiment, Pan-Europeanism, anti-Pan Slavism, anti-Stalinism, commitment to Germany, the desire for autonomy (and postwar autonomy), political promises, and the desire to achieve independence from France or Britain via German victory. Most collaboration was mutually beneficial and amicable.

The African American medical student and "Back to Africa" supporter, Sam, assisted Standartenfuehrer Franz Wimmer-Lamquet in Tanganyika. Together they enacted a plan to foment anti-British passive resistance. Sam and Franz trained African medicine men in the use of European medicine as part of Franz's covert plot that caused the British occupiers plenty of trouble. Activities like this were probably why *Ken* magazine denounced noticeably pro-German Africans as "Black Nazis" in a March 23, 1939 article.

OldMagazineArticles.com



Nazis are capitalizing on the swastika's traditional meaning among Africans

BLACK NAZIS: Fritz Delfs, leader of the Nazis in Tanganyika, the former German East Africa that Hitler is demanding, soft-pedals Aryan supremacy credo in propounding Nazi ideology, and capitalizes traditional use of the swastika by the natives as a symbol of fertility. Large percent-

age of population is half-caste, and half-breeds, quadroons and octofoots are included in the count that is the basis of Berlin's claim that a third of the white population of Tanganyika is German. Even full-blooded Negroes are sporting swastika symbols and party buttons.

Ken March 23, 1939 * page 9

Most Russians were using the SS opportunity to bolster their chances of successfully defeating Stalin's and his puppets' regimes, whereas British

SS volunteers, recruited by John Amery, were motivated by a combination of anti-Jewish sentiment, adventurism, a chance for a unique opportunity / social promotion, or Pan-European patriotism. Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians joined for a combination of reasons as well. Some were conscripted by their NS allied governments; some were motivated by a sense of Pan-Europeanism; some were fervent nationalists who wished to join the Germans in an effort to halt Stalin's imperial advance against their homeland; still others sought professional military training and experience for future war against the Soviet regime that they felt sure was coming. The Estonians welcomed the Germans as liberators: they and the Latvians had witnessed some of the most inhuman atrocities known in warfare.

It is important to note that many Germans as well as the NSDAP were ambivalent about their racial views. This ambivalence increased in the light of the war. The exigencies of war and the subsequent relationships NS Germans fostered through camaraderie forced many of them to reconsider their views. Another surprise is that many non-German volunteers were more fanatical about their service than NS Germans were. Paul Ascher, a Jewish "Mischling", returned to Germany in 1941 after he escaped internment in Argentina and served as a fleet operations officer on the Bismarck. He could have sat out the rest of the war in relative safety in an Allied POW camp or remained in Argentina.



There even was Chiang Wei-Kuo an adoptive son of Chiang Kai-Shek serving in the Wehrmacht... Chiang Wei-kuo, yes, and several other Chinese nationalists and anti-imperialists met with Hitler. Let us take a brief look at H.H. K'ung.

The Nazis were active in China for many reasons. For example, Speer once said that Germany might as well surrender if it couldn't increase the amount of tungsten it got from China.

Sun Yat-Sen was a Chinese National Socialist. His finance minister was Kung Hsiang-his. This man later worked for Chiang Kai-shek, and for a time assumed control of China's central bank.

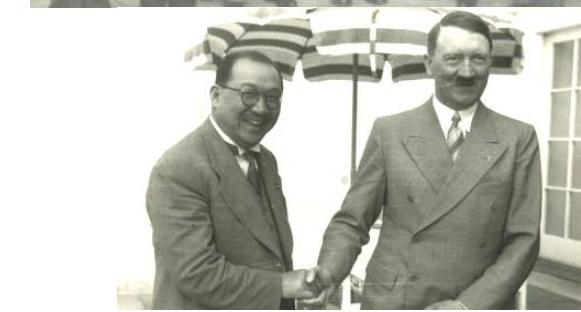


Dr. H.H. Kung

Kung was the equivalent to Hjalmar Schacht. He became Chinese premier on 1 January 1938, and eventually became the richest man in China. In 1949, when China's Communists took power, Kung fled with his fortune to Houston, TX, where he founded the Westland Oil Development Corporation.

On 19 April 1962, Kung's son Louis married U.S. movie actress Debra Paget, who became Debra G. Kung.

When Hitler assumed full control of the *Reichsbank* in 1937, Kung (who later became Debra's father in law) went to meet Hitler at Berchtesgaden, the town that is part of the Obersalzberg.



Hitler with H.H. Kung and other Chinese nationalists and businessmen at Berghof.



Kung and two other Chinese KMT officials visited Germany in 1937 and were received by Adolf Hitler on June 13. Hitler informed Kung, "*I understand that people in China think the Soviet Union is their friend. But from our talk I understand that you, Herr Doctor, realize the danger of Communist doctrines.*" Kung in turn convinced Hitler to cancel a scheduled speech at an NS conference by the Japanese Emperor's brother. Kung related, "*I was able to make Hitler understand that Japan wanted to dominate the world...I was able to make Hitler think twice before getting too close to Japan.*" Kung stated his "deep satisfaction" with Hitler while in Germany.

According to Wikipedia, Hitler, Goering, and Dr. Schacht gave Kung an honorary degree and attempted to open China's market to German exports. The three Germans also earmarked 100,000 Reichsmarks for Chinese students who studied in Germany. They effectively persuaded an industrialist to set aside the money for that purpose.

Contrary to what most court history suggests, Chinese-German relations were amicable despite the German-Japanese alliance. For example, Scherr told Kung that "*German-Chinese friendship stemmed in good part from the hard struggle of both for independence.*" Kung said, "*China considers Germany its best friend...I hope and wish that Germany will participate in supporting the further development of China, the opening up of its sources of raw materials, the building up of its industries and means of transportation.*"

Another fascinating Asian individual is Wicha Thitawat. His memories were published in 1948, and reprinted with amendments 50 and 70 years later — and recently rediscovered by the general public.

Khon Nay Thay kong nasi Thap – A Thai in the Nazi Army — is a book that is doubly interesting: The book offers an almost picturesque story of a Thai caught in the European war and challenges many assumptions about the position of this country during the Second World War. (Thailand was allied with Japan during the war.) Furthermore Wicha relates his meetings with certain NS officials, including Adolf Hitler.



Wicha Thitawat

A fascist Thai government came into power when the war broke out, taking advantage of the sudden collapse of Liberal France. After the armistice of 1940 the French possessions in Indochina became the subject of growing nationalist claims in Bangkok. The regime of Marshal Phibun Songkhram demanded the return of territories integrated into the French protectorates of Laos and Cambodia.

Between October 1940 and May 1941, Thailand engaged in an intense border war with the French colonial army but failed to reach its objectives. A mediation of the conflict was imposed on both parties by Japan; meanwhile, Japan was establishing itself in Indochina. Vichy France accepted the de facto occupation of Vietnam and pledged support for the Japanese to placate Thai outbursts.

Wicha was a student of military communications in Belgium when the Wehrmacht occupied the country in May 1940. An enthusiast of Germany, he went to Berlin where he finished the course and received official recognition—and even participated in the war as part of a German armored division. The Thai Embassy in Berlin recognized him as a military attaché but did not prevent him from participating in combat, an unusual fact that attests to close cooperation between the authorities of both countries. While Wicha's case seems unique, not everything was as we have assumed. The German forces accepted many other young Thais who harbored deep hatred for France and Britain. Volunteer Thais were incorporated into SS divisions and fought until the last days of the conflict.

When the war ended the Americans were so concerned with the rise of communism in Asia that they freed the Thai POWs; they returned to Thailand. Wicha reached the rank of Thai Ambassador in Denmark and Norway in the 1960s. (See combustoes.blogspot.com)

I earlier read about Tibetan Buddhists defending Berlin in the last days and thought this was esoteric nonsense ... but the story of the Kalmycks gives some truth to it...

I've come across the same and even found some photos of NSDAP members among Tibetan Buddhists in Berlin, however I am unaware of their defense of Berlin. I can tell you that numerous Kalmyck Mongels fought with the Germans at Warsaw in 1944 as well as in Berlin until the bitter end.



A Kalmuck Buddhist. Source: Antonio J. Munoz, The East Came West

According to Antonio Munoz, the Kalmycks (Oirat Mongol Confederacy remnants) were deployed against partisans in Poland as part of the 213th Security Division. They also fought in the Bilgoraj Forest area.

In *Black Nazis II: Ethnic Minorities and Foreigners in Hitler's Armed Forces*, I write of German opinion of the Buddhist Kalmycks:

"...they launched themselves passionately into their work. Indeed, they set about wiping out groups of Russians in the Steppes with such ardor that the German Army at times had to intervene to prevent atrocities."

We also read:

"...There were no better scouts and no better hunters of partisans. They kept the franc-tireurs of the Plavna in check."

They finally surrendered to Soviet forces in Berlin in May 1945. They were valiant and brutal in battle and proved excellent irregular forces for the German side.

EY: General Helmuth von Pannwitz even became beloved leader of the Cossacks. Their history is especially moving.

VC: Yes, in an unprecedented display of affection, the Cossacks elected General Helmuth von Pannwitz as their Ataman. It was the first time a non-Cossack ever received such a title.

According to Dr. Vladimir Baumgarten, NS authorities adopted a policy of Russian accommodation beginning in 1943, after Stalingrad. (I believe accommodation began in 1938 with the creation of the Ukrainian Nightingale Battalion.) This was partly due to Pannwitz's efforts to convince Hitler that the Cossacks were worthy allies. The "accommodationists" prevailed in almost every sector of military policy from that time on. German accommodation extended to the Cossacks

early on since Hitler supported Cossack independence. The Cossacks fought valiantly for the Germans. They protected several railways in the Balkans, infiltrated and attacked the rear of the 9th Red Army, and fought Communist and Croatian guerrilla forces in the German rear.

On 25 December 1944, the Stalin Division launched an attack against Pitomaca on the Drava, in order to gain a bridgehead. After intense hand-to-hand combat the 5th (Cossack) Don Regiment, led by Ivan Kononov, singlehandedly routed the entire Stalin Division. Just 9,000 Cossacks routed some 18,000 Russians and their Titoist helpers, the Cossacks' single greatest battle feat of the war. Regrettably their postwar fate was anything but great. Pannwitz was illegally handed over to the NKVD by the British High Command in 1945, as they considered him a Cossack. He was hanged for "war crimes," none of which he ever committed, in Moscow. Cossack émigré Peter Krasnov, who was not even a Soviet citizen, was also hanged in Moscow in 1947. An estimated 50,000 Cossacks, including women and children, were given over to Stalin and punished as "war criminals." Who knows what fate they suffered behind the Iron Curtain. It was likely unfathomable.

EY: Many of us have heard that Hitler refused to shake hands with the great Olympic champion Jesse Owens...

VC: This has never been confirmed, and as a matter of fact was recently challenged by a German journalist present at the time. Owens himself said that he was not snubbed by Hitler but by President Roosevelt. Owens was well-received in NS Germany and cheered like a hero by SS and National Socialists alike. There is plenty of video footage of this on YouTube. I have numerous screen shots. Owens stated that Hitler waved to him during his victory lap and that he waved back. He only later retracted this account and told the hostile Allied press that he had been "snubbed." Owens was likely pressured to do so. Furthermore Owens was befriended by Lutz Long, a German athlete who treated him just as he would any white athlete. Also, Owens received three oak saplings for his gold medals just like every other athlete, a personal gift to all gold medalists courtesy of Adolf Hitler. The real tragedy is that Jesse Owens was reduced to poverty by his white American manager, Avery Brundage, after the war. But that is another story in itself.



Lutz Long and Jesse Owens at the 1936 Olympic Games.

EY: Your book contains excerpts from Hitlers "Platterhof speech", dating from 26 May 1944. This speech is not among his well-known speeches. What is so startling about its content?

VC: Yes, *Black Nazis II* includes part of the speech text in German along with English translations. What I found startling about the content of this speech was Hitler's backpeddling on race. First off, we are usually informed that Hitler was obsessed with racial purity. But even Jewish historian John Lukacs argued that Hitler's goal of establishing a German "national community" [*Volksgemeinschaft*] was more exclusive than racism per se, which he admitted is difficult to define.

Lukacs wrote in *The Hitler of History*,
"Hitler's many—and there were many—statements about races are really statements about what he saw as national characteristics. There was a racist element in his thinking (as is true of almost every nationalist), but his governing obsessions were not biological....National sentiments of superiority, where and when they existed among the German people, were cultural rather than racial. This is a subject of enormous significance and delicacy which lies largely unexplored. There was (and remains) a superficially slight but essentially profound difference between a folkish and racist type of thinking."

The 1944 Platterhof speech proves that Hitler's alleged 'raciological obsession' is nonsense. Hitler not only acknowledges that the German people is a mixed-race people but that Germans' mixed heritage is what makes them so widely talented. This aspect of his speech dovetails with statements he made much earlier or even later wherein he says such things as:
"Really creative music is composed partly of inspiration and partly of a sense of composition. The inspiration is of a Slavonic origin, the art of composition is of Germanic. It is when these two mingle in one man that the master of genius appears... As regards Beethoven...one glance at his head shows that he comes from a different race. It is not pure chance that the British have never produced a composer of genius; it is because they are a pure Germanic race." (Bormann, *Hitler's Table Talk*, 709)

He also told Bormann, *"I'm convinced that there are Jews in Germany who have behaved correctly—in the sense that they've invariably refrained from doing injury to the German idea. It's difficult to estimate how many of them there are, but what I also know is that none of them has entered into conflict with his co-racialists in order to defend the German idea against them."* (Ibid., 140)

In reference to the Nordic cultists in the party, he told Schemm: *"I have expressly and repeatedly forbidden this sort of thing...[a]ll the rubbish... they dredge up from German prehistory! Then they read Nietzsche with 15-year-old-boys and, using incomprehensible quotations, paint a picture of the superman, exhorting the boys: 'That is you—or that is what you are to become.'"* He concluded, *"We Germans in particular...must avoid anything that works to create even more divisiveness."* (Wagener, *Hitler: Memoirs of a Confidant*, 277)

He told Wagener, *"I know Jewish soldiers and reserve officers who were proper daredevils."* And he had lamented about some Germans, "...you cannot help but

wonder about some Germans who, from an ethical standpoint, seem to...be closer to our enemies than they are to their own Volk." (Ibid., 280)

According to Rigg, "Hitler made no pretense of basing [his] laws on any 'scientific truths' discovered by his racial scientists."

Hitler denounced the English lower-class masses calling them an "inferior race" that deserved to be ruled by England's ruling class. He mocked the English masses' inability to "even feed themselves." He went on to describe the Poles as "idle, stupid, and vain," while praising the Czech race for its sense of honor and hard work ethic. Finally, while Hitler felt that Croats were racially worthy of Germanization, he opposed such a measure for political reasons. (Bormann, 91, 179)

On a final note Hitler was not convinced of the correctness of prevailing racial theories. He told Otto Wagener in the early 1930s that the categorization of races by color – black, white, yellow – was likely incorrect. He pointed out scientists' categorical inconsistencies. For example, he noted that within the white race other races existed—i.e., Semitic, Germanic, and Slavic. Hitler concluded that science had perhaps another half-century before it could seriously and accurately categorize human beings by race. He also acknowledged that all Europeans were mixed-race people due to the migrations and wars of the past that had fractured and galvanized Europe throughout the ages. He argued that espousing "pure" racial views would only harm German society by causing further unwelcome divisions.

EY: Can we say that National Socialism in practice relativized its own race laws?

VC: Absolutely. Look, the NSDAP had to accommodate reality just as any other racially conscious government at the time. Nothing is black and white. A number of countries were angered by the Nuremberg Laws, and the NS government in response had to curtail the application of these laws as well as the official language used as it related to these laws.

Here are just two examples.

First, Germanization was an important part of NS policy. Most minorities in the Reich were under the same pressure as the Lusatian Sorbs to join the German national community. During the war the regime attempted not only to re-Germanize select Poles and Slovenes but also to assimilate various Slavic groups in Poland, such as the Cassubians and the Masurians. Approximately half the Czechs were also destined for Germanization. When membership in state youth organizations became compulsory, children of non-German mother tongue were excluded, but regulations drafted in 1940 note that Little Lithuanian, Wendish, Cassubian, Upper Silesian (Water-Polish), Windish, and Prusso-Walloonish were not regarded as mother tongues.

"As a prosecutor remarked at Nuremberg in 1947, 'the seemingly insurmountable theoretical barrier of race was avoided very neatly.'" See Todd Huebner, "Ethnicity Denied".

Second, Martin Bormann issued confidential circular no. 55/36 in March 1936 to all district leaders.

In this circular he said,

"15 Negroes and their families from previous German colonies are living in Germany. Most of them were

soldiers fighting on Germany's behalf. Most of them have no constant work and in the event that they do find work, their employer is subjected to hate campaigns and is forced to sack the Negroes again. **I must point out that the Negroes must have a possibility to earn a living**, especially as most of them still have contact with their home country and will report about their circumstances in Germany. In co-ordination with the Foreign Minister, it is important to select which Negroes should receive special protection and a work permit. However, it will still take some time before all the necessary documentation has been issued. This information is confidential and should not be passed on as general knowledge, as some Party members will not accept and understand the **reasons for the support of the Negroes**. Only in areas where the Negroes live the district should leaders be informed that there are no objections for the employment of Negroes and no other action against individual Negroes is acceptable."



An African member of the Free Arabia Division of the Waffen SS.

As one can see the NSDAP was not interested in sterilizing or exterminating Africans. Berlin felt pressured to accommodate official views along with the views and attitudes of the public. As N. Z. Reynolds relates, "the mere existence of the Africa show, and the fact of Goebbels's meeting with Kotto and Bell, are surprising, of course, in the context of the National Socialist racial state, **for they suggest that blacks held a very different position within Nazi racial ideology** than other non-Aryan groups." Goebbels had invited two actors of the show, Gregor Kotto and either Sam or Victor Bell, into the director's room. Goebbels is said to have "expressed praise and thanks for the show" and asked them to relay this to the other black actors.

The immediate precedent to the Africa show, which was eventually controlled by the NS state, was a so-called *Negerdorf* (Negro village), a private venture whose three managers — the owner (a man named Gossau), Adolf Hillerkus and Kwassi Bruce (an African) — first came into direct contact with higher agencies within the NS state in 1935. This is not indicative of either a persecution or extermination policy on the part of the NSDAP. In fact Adolf Hillerkus, a German, was married

to a woman whose mother was from Liberia and who the NS racial political office later defined as a 'Negro'. (Bruce became the show's director in 1936.)

EY: How were the reactions from established historians? Were there any?

VC: Since I already mentioned my former master's thesis adviser's negative reaction, along with that of Ethan B. Katz, I will simply mention that a certain professor at Calvin College in Michigan also denounced me. He decided that I was a "newcomer" to the revisionist movement as well as a "Holocaust denier." Like Mr. Katz he has never read any of my books, so how he knows this is unknown to me. What I do know is that he tries very hard to get books like mine banned. I located and transcribed verbatim his blog posts on this in one of my recent publications *hitler & himmler UNCENSORED*. One can read what he wrote about me and other alternative authors in that book.



I suspect that these professionals' hostile, knee-jerk reactions to my works are the result of fear: fear of the triumph of objectivity and honesty in World War II history, perhaps for the first time since 1945. They have much to fear only if they are hiding something, otherwise their fear of and opposition to my work is unfounded. Regardless of their true motivations, I suspect fear is at the core of it, as I sense that we are witnessing a paradigm shift in Third Reich history and this has sociopolitical implications. As I wrote in *Black Nazis II*:

"The conclusions and implications of this study are far reaching. Axis history has focused on the Germans' importance to Axis efforts for too long. Without the aid of foreigners and ethnic minorities the 'Nazis' could not have accomplished what they did for so long. Soviet Hiwis alone numbered 200,000: one can hardly quantify to what extent these people assisted the German war effort. Soviet Hiwi assistance with manual labor tasks, cooking, cleaning, soldiering and security duty freed up countless German soldiers for front line duty. In addition to these Soviet Hiwis, 102,195 Armenians, Azerbaijanis, Georgians and North Caucasians assisted the Axis effort. The XV Cossack

Corps under General Pannwitz's command provided the Germans with 21,000 mounted troopers. An estimated 250,000 Cossacks answered the German call against the USSR. To put such numbers in perspective: according to the Congressional Research Service, total US troop deployments for Operation Iraqi Freedom in September 2005 numbered 260,000. Former US president George W. Bush's international democratic "coalition of the willing" consisted of fewer than 11,000 troops. Such numbers are an embarrassment given the cause of "freedom and democracy." The Taliban was able to recruit nearly half the number recruited by the US—an estimated 4,000."

One can clearly see from this information alone that liberal democracy is increasingly undermined as a result of honesty in World War II history. If the Allies did not really fight a "good war" to uphold "freedom" and "anti-racism", then what in fact did the Allies fight for? Just one small change in our historical perspective forces us all to change our worldview. We all become more *critical* of what we are told, a supposedly integral aspect of any liberal democracy. But is this in fact what we experience in modern democracies today? Are we allowed to be critical? Are we in fact free? Are democracies free of racism and intolerance? Are they really interested in peace and justice?

EY: Have you made new discoveries since the release of your book? Are there already plans for future publications?

VC: Oh yes, many more. I was able to acquire a number of rare books on NS activities and collaboration in Africa as well as a number of books about foreign diplomats who worked with the NS government to secure the emigration of tens of thousands of Jewish people during the war. I have also written a number of essays on Hitler's alleged collaboration with the Rothschild banking dynasty in Britain, one of the newer theses being pushed by alternative historians and revisionists. I have three books in the works and a number of upcoming titles on the Gleiwitz forgery and hoax, Hitler's economy, and Afro-Germans in the Third Reich. The first book to be released in 2013 will be *Warwolves of the Iron Cross: Albion & Zion United*. This book details the foundation and development of the Anglo-Jewish alliance prior to World War II and how this alliance affected German aspirations. The sequel, which deals with the anti-German historiography produced by this alliance, will follow.

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<http://nspowerwolf.wordpress.com/2012/12/17/the-controversy-of-black-nazis-ii-an-interview-with-ernest-young/>

**Respected Polish professor reveals anti-Semitic views
Polish pogroms 'were mostly motivated by great fear of the Jews,'
Polish-Jewish relations expert Krzysztof Jasiewicz says**

By [Nissan Tzur](#) April 9, 2013, 4:49 pm

The interview appeared in a special edition of the magazine focusing on the 70th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising next week. The board of the Polish Academy of Science is scheduled to meet to discuss whether disciplinary steps will be taken against Jasiewicz.

'The scale of the German crime was only possible because the Jews themselves participated in the murder of their own people'

In his "Are the Jews themselves guilty?" interview, Jasiewicz said, "This nonsense about Jews being killed mostly by Poles

was created to hide the biggest Jewish secret: The scale of the German crime was only possible because the Jews themselves participated in the murder of their own people...The Jews have a problem because they are convinced they are the chosen people. They feel

they are entitled to interpret everything, including Catholic doctrine... I am convinced that there is no point in dialogue with the Jews, because it doesn't lead anywhere," said Jasiewicz.



Krzysztof Jasiewicz, professor at the Polish Academy of Sciences and well-known expert on Polish-Jewish relations, caused outrage last week by claiming in an interview in popular Polish magazine Focus that Jews took an active part in the murder of other Jews during World War II.

Commenting on the massacres of Jews by their Catholic Polish neighbors during the war, he said, "I am completely convinced that the crime at

Jedwabne and other pogroms were not committed to seize Jewish property or as revenge for the many terrible things that Jews did to the Poles in the past. The pogroms were mostly motivated by great fear of the Jews."

In the 1941 Jedwabne pogrom, some 340 Polish Jews were murdered and buried in two mass graves. A 2003 investigation found local Poles, with the complicity of the Germans, were the culprits.

"These desperate murderers may have told themselves that they were doing terrible things, but that their grandchildren would be grateful to them. I think that such an interpretation is possible — though it does not absolve them of the crime," said Jasiewicz.

Jews brought the Holocaust on themselves, said Jasiewicz. "For many generations, the Jews, not the Catholic Church, worked to bring the Holocaust about. It looks like the Jews haven't learned their lesson and haven't come to any conclusions yet," he said.

'For many generations, the Jews, not the Catholic Church, worked to bring the Holocaust about'

Eugeniusz Krol, director of the Institute of Political Studies, compared Jasiewicz's statements to the tone of Nazi newspapers.

"I am shocked and disturbed. I talked to my colleagues and they are also shocked by this case. The things that were said in this interview can be likened to the Nazi newspaper Der Stürmer. I realize that it hurts our institute's image, especially since professor Jasiewicz is the head of one of our departments. This is professor Jasiewicz's personal opinion, and I deeply disagree with it," said Krol.

Focus editor-in-chief Micael Wojcik apologized to those offended by Jaskiewicz and noted other articles written by the magazine's editors in this and earlier editions show they hold opposing views.

"We were very surprised that such extreme views were expressed by a highly educated scientist and researcher," said Wojcik.

"We showed that anti-Semitism among scientists doesn't just belong to the past, but still exists today."

<http://www.timesofisrael.com/respected-polish-professor-reveals-anti-semitic-views/>

Swedish politician resigns after Holocaust denial Member of the country's largest party also makes anti-Semitic statements and shows support for cleric who lauds suicide attacks

April 10, 2013, 3:09 pm

JTA — A Swedish local politician who resigned after questioning the Holocaust became the third public figure to be embroiled in scandals involving anti-Semitism in Sweden in recent weeks.

Alexander Kieding of the Swedish Democrats party, who was an alderman in the Stockholm suburb of Jarna, resigned last week from his rightist party and city council hours after the publication of an interview in which he said the Holocaust may have never happened, or that "Israel inflated the number" of victims.

The online edition of the Expo Idag daily, which published the interview, reported that Kieding left at the request of the leadership of the nationalist party, which was founded in 1988 but crossed Sweden's 4-percent voting threshold only in 2010. It now has 20 seats in the

349-seat parliament. It is also represented in 612 out of Sweden's 12,978 municipal councils.

On March 20, another one of the party's aldermen, Mikael Hoglund, said in an interview with Expo Idag that the party "hates Muslims" because of Jews. Hoglund, of Upplands-Bro near Stockholm, singled out one of the party's prominent lawmakers, Kent Ekeroth, who said in 2010 that his mother was a Jew of Polish descent. Hoglund also said Jews control the White House.

The party, which faced condemnations from across the political spectrum for the words of both representatives, has distanced itself from their statements.

Meanwhile, the left-leaning Social Democratic party of Sweden — the country's largest — also has been

criticized for what was perceived as a display of anti-Semitic sentiments by one of its representatives.

Expo Idag this week published an article alleging that Omar Mustafa, chairman of the Islamic Association in Sweden and a member of the party's steering committee, showed support on Facebook for anti-Semitic Muslim preachers, including Yusuf al-Qaradawi, an Egyptian cleric who encourages suicide attacks against Israelis and who has called the Holocaust "Allah's punishment."

<http://www.timesofisrael.com/swedish-politician-resigns-after-holocaust-denial/>